

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXV.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

NUMBER 14.

IN AND OF MISSOURI.

State Quarantine Regulations.

The State board of agriculture convened in Jefferson City for cattle quarantine purposes. President Alexander Mattland presided at the meeting. Col. Albert Dean, of the United States department of agriculture, Dr. L. E. White, state veterinary surgeon, and D. F. Luckey, inspector of Jasper and Newton counties, were present, and discussed regulations needed for the more perfect control of southern or splenic fever in this state during 1896.

The quarantine line defined by the United States department of agriculture is followed in the lines drawn by the board, except as it applies to the state of Arkansas, the state board of agriculture of that state is infected territory, while the general government authorities have admitted the two northern tier of counties in that state to the infected territory.

The executive committee of the state board, with the advice of the governor and the state veterinarian, are authorized to make such changes in quarantine lines and regulations as may hereafter become necessary to fully protect the cattle interests of this state. Special Agent D. F. Luckey will be located in Jasper and Newton counties, with authority to look after the infection in that district and also where he may be directed. Joseph Bower will represent the interests of the state at Kansas City, and other inspectors will be appointed and assigned to locations as they may be needed.

The quarantine regulations adopted were at once promulgated by proclamation by Gov. Stone. They are effective March 15th and will be in force until November 15, 1896.

After the Devil.

The Catholic church at Tipton has a chime of bells. The Rev. Mr. Updyke, who is to hold meetings in Missouri, is pastor of a Christian church in Valparaiso, Ind., of 1,000 members. There have been fifty-four accessions to the Methodist church in Unionville, Hamilton, had a revival begin in December which is still in progress; 180 conversions are reported. The Methodists of Albany will build a modern brick church. The Rev. Elizabeth Butler, of Kansas, has been preaching at Merwin. The Rev. Dr. Chambliss, after preaching eight months in revivals, was obliged to rest at Gallatin. Elder E. H. Lawson, who was chaplain of the Forty-second Missouri, is now living at Bucklin at the age of 78. Carthage will soon have three African-American churches. The Rev. Mr. Adams, the cowboy evangelist, is preaching at Gorin. Mormonism was lately discussed pro and con at Quincy with fifteen or twenty preachers as witnesses. Hannibal will probably have two more churches this year. The Baptists of Kirksville are to build an \$8,000 church. The colored Baptists of Norwood will build a church; the colored Baptists will build a parsonage; and the white Christians have a house of worship in contemplation.

Changes in University Fees.

The executive committee of the board of curators of the State University, in session in Columbia, Friday, made several important orders in addition to the transaction of the routine business. Commencing with the next session, the annual charges in the college of agriculture and mechanical arts will be \$20, instead of \$10, as hitherto. The students in these departments will then be on the same footing as the academic students in this respect.

The standard for admission into both the law and medical schools is to be raised. In the law department the will be gradual, beginning with each of the sessions of 1896 and the three succeeding years.

The changes in the medical college are in accordance with the recommendations of the State Board of Health. Ultimately it is designed to bring the standard of admission into either of these departments up to that required for the academic course.

Experimenting With Cathode Rays.

Under the direction of Dr. William Shradler, dean of the electrical department of the State University, experiments are being conducted with the Cathode or X rays, which are receiving considerable attention from scientific men through the recent discoveries of Roentgen. Charles E. Young and W. S. Cope, students in the electrical engineering department, who in the absence of Dr. Shradler, are conducting the experiments have been very successful in photographing different objects through solid matter. The first experiment was the only one that was not successful. The last plate developed shows very distinctly the skeleton of a mouse, the lead in a pencil and spectacles in a leather case. This last plate had been exposed two hours. Dr. Shradler is also commencing a series of experiments along lines entirely different from the Roentgen or Cathode method.

New Road to the Capital.

Gen. James Harding, chief clerk in the railroad commissioner's office, received a letter from S. T. Emerson from Rolla stating that he will begin a survey northward from Rolla for a railroad from Little Rock to Jefferson City. The projected road will run direct to the Gaucha river, and will cross the Osage river below the mouth of the Little Maries. From there he is in doubt as to route, as is General Harding, who has made several surveys of this part of the state, and writes for instructions on the route, and also in regard to connection with the Missouri river bridge and for depot facilities at Jefferson City.

Mr. Emerson does not state what company is having the survey made,

but it is believed that it is to be a road north from the Gulf to connect with some of the Chicago lines, for Mr. Emerson has recently been in conference with parties in Chicago. Mr. Emerson was at one time chief engineer and superintendent of the Kansas City & Colorado railroad.

Pearls in Missouri Streams.

Charles Lavelett and J. A. Campbell are camped near Carthage hunting for pearls in Spring river muskells. They say the pearls found in this stream are of the finest sort and that they have just shipped sixteen to a pearl dealer in Detroit, Mich. The men formerly were bricklayers of Adams county, Iowa. They claim to have made \$800 in the last five months gathering pearls from muskells found in Missouri streams.

Archbishop Kendrick Dead.

Peter Richard Kendrick, who, for nearly half a century prior to three years ago, was Catholic archbishop of St. Louis diocese, died last week in the 88th year of his age. He had been in very feeble health for several years.

With the possible exception of John Ireland, of St. Paul, no other archbishop of the Roman Catholic church in America has attracted more notice than Peter Richard Kendrick.

Will Build A New Road.

It is said upon good authority that the Katy will, this coming summer, build a line from Holden to Independence, taking the divide between the Missouri Pacific and Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield and crossing the Missouri Pacific near Independence. This line, when completed, will connect with the Belt line, giving the Katy its own line into Kansas City.

Normal School Burned.

The Northwestern Normal College at Stanberry, one of the best known institutions of learning in the state, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire started in a bakery near at hand, and the flames spread to the college buildings. Students to the number of 400 will now take an enforced vacation. The loss is \$50,000; \$20,000 insurance. The college will be rebuilt.

DOINGS OF YOUR NEIGHBORS.

St. Louis has six gambling houses conducted entirely by women. Wild geese and ducks are reported quite plentiful over in Livingston county.

The grand council of the U. C. T. of Missouri will meet in St. Louis, May 1 and 2. At Louisiana Robert Smith killed a bald eagle, which measures seven feet from tip to tip.

Webb City's enterprising citizens have subscribed \$5,000 toward reopening and successfully running the excellent hotel there, which has been closed some months.

The armory and barracks at the Marmaduke Military Academy at Sweet Springs, burned, causing a loss of \$25,000. It was fully covered by insurance.

The oratorical contest to decide who should represent Westminster College at the intercollegiate contest at Kansas City, March 27, was won by A. O. Harrison, who defeated L. G. Ryland. Cassius Berry, a Jasper county farmer, having been kicked senseless by a horse, his little daughter, 12 years old, managed to drag his insensible form to the house, a hundred yards away.

The oratorical contest of the Warrensburg State Normal School was won by Frank Kinsdale. It carries with it the Osborn gold medal and the honor too of representing the school at the interstate contest, May 8.

Mrs. Gibson, who lives alone on a large farm near Maryville, was stricken with paralysis while in the hayyard. She was in the house and was discovered on the porch several hours later by two boys.

In Osceola fire destroyed the home of Leroy Smith. The family were unable to unlock the door, and escaped by jumping from a window. Mrs. Smith and baby were slightly and Mr. Smith and Miss Fleming, a visitor, seriously burned.

Benjamin Hall, a Springfield carpenter, recently eloped with his sister-in-law, Miss Alice Parsons, aged 19. The couple had \$12 between them. Of course the girl was "young and pretty"; all girls who elope are, otherwise the newspaper accounts would be very stale reading.

The voters of Knox county will have two important non-political questions to agitate their minds this year—or until the November election—the removal of the state capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia, and the removal of the county seat of Knox county from Edina to Knox City.

St. Joseph Gazette.—Jesse James, Jr., the son of the guerrilla James, came up from Kansas City and visited the home where his father was shot. The old James house is on a hill near the new high school. Young Jesse is a good looking young man, and is now employed as a clerk in a store in Kansas City. He stated that he well remembered the circumstances of the shooting of his father.

Dr. Edward A. Dill, a well known dentist of St. Louis, and his assistant, Dr. J. J. Freeman, quarreled in Dr. Dill's office on Broadway. Freeman shot Dill through the right lung and then ran. In his flight Freeman was shot in the side by Dill, and he dropped dead on the pavement a short distance from the office. Dill is dangerously wounded. The latter has a family. Freeman was unmarried.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Bills Affecting Missourians.

The house committee on invalid pensions brought in a number of reports of interest in the west. One of these increased from \$25 to \$50 a month the pension granted to the widow of Colonel David R. Clendenin. Colonel Clendenin was well known in the west, where after the war he was major of the Eighth cavalry.

Representative Crowther, of Missouri, has made a report from the same committee giving a pension of \$12 a month to Samuel Goldwater. The claimant served but a short time in the Missouri militia, and after his discharge, suffered from an affection of the eye, which was the result of sunstroke alleged to have been received in the Philippines.

In applying for a pension it could not be proven that the blindness was occasioned by a sunstroke and his case was rejected by the pension bureau. Mr. Crowther also made a report granting a pension of \$12 a month to Mary Newman, the orphan child of Thomas G. Newman, a private in the Missouri state cavalry, who received a pension of \$8 a month up to his death. This claim seems to be based wholly upon the fact that the pensioner is a girl, and has not got good eyesight.

She is now an occupant of the Blind Girls' Home in St. Louis. She desires aid because she is now dependent wholly upon charity. Representative Burton, of Missouri, secured the passage by the house of the senate resolution which gave permission to the county of Cole, in Missouri, to use several rooms in the government building at Jefferson City during the erection of the new county courthouse there.

Representative Tracy, of Missouri, has introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on military affairs, appropriating \$2,479 for the purpose of constructing an extension of the government road at Springfield, Mo., which goes to the government cemetery. The road is to be 833 feet longer and the reason for the extension of the road is that it now ends in mud, whereas if it is made 800 feet longer it will connect with one of the paved streets of Springfield.

Mrs. Stanford Wins the Suits.

The supreme court decided the Stanford case in favor of Mrs. Stanford. It involved the individual liability of stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the debt due the United States on the bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific under the California constitution.

Mr. Stanford held 144,387 shares of the stock and it was claimed that the government was entitled to collect \$15,257,000 from the Stanford estate. The contention was resisted Mrs. Stanford on the ground that the California constitution was not self-ruling and also on the plea that it was the intention of congress in granting aid to the Central Pacific Company to put on a footing different from the footing on which other government-aided roads were placed.

The case was brought originally in the circuit court of the California district, where the decision was favorable to Mrs. Stanford, and was appealed to the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth district, where the decision was also against the government. The government then appealed to the supreme court. The suit has attracted great attention, because of the effect the decision will have upon the other Central Pacific stockholders and also because the fortunes of the Stanford University will be determined largely by the decision.

Death of Gov. Greenhalge.

After a two weeks' attack of paralysis and acute kidney troubles Gov. Frederick T. Greenhalge died March 5. He was born in 1842, near Manchester, England, and was a mere youth when he followed his father to the United States. Lowell, Mass., was their home, and young Greenhalge studied three years at Harvard before his father's death threw him on his own resources. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and since 1868 has been almost continuously in public office. He has served as mayor of Lowell, city solicitor, member of the state legislature and of the United States house of representatives, and was twice elected governor of Massachusetts.

CAPITAL CHAT.

The agricultural bill, carrying \$3,500,000, was passed by the senate. The pension office has made a number of important rulings on pension applications.

Bills have been introduced in congress for the protection of squaw men's children.

The senate passed the bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for the distribution of World's Fair medals.

A bill was passed by the senate to relieve the mails of heavy packages, which properly should go by freight.

The senate committee on foreign relations decided to favorably report Dingley's bill for exterminating the seals.

It is denied that orders have been given the Cramps to rush work on battleships on account of the Spanish imbroglio.

Secretary Morton says that if congress compels him to purchase and distribute seeds, he is going to buy them already packed for shipping.

The board of army engineers detailed to examine the scheme for a canal from the lakes to the Ohio river reported the scheme feasible but not advisable.

ABOUT CUBA.

For the Recognition of Cuba.

Cuba libre had a field day at the house. Despite the war talk in Spain, the struggling patriots in Cuba were cheered and sympathized with in a two-hour debate, and the resolutions were then suspended, and the resolutions by the house for the substitution for majority of the senate by overwhelming majority of 233 to 17, analysis of the vote shows that 175 republicans, seventy democrats, five populists voted for the resolution, and nine republicans and eight democrats against them.

The debate which preceded adoption was animated, and a spirit of liberty was manifested. The forebodings of war were sternly rebuffed, there was no stemming the strong tide. The setting of the scene was brilliant. The galleries were black with people, attracted by the prospect of the stirring event. In the reserved gallery were many prominent persons. Even the diplomatic gallery, which is usually empty, was thronged with the representatives of foreign countries. On the floor the attendance was the largest of the session. A number of senators came over from the other end of the capital to watch the proceedings. The enthusiasm of the members and the spectators ran riot several times, and the opponents of the resolutions cut but a sorry figure when they attempted a counter demonstration. Owing to the brief time allowed for debate, members were fortunate in securing two or three minutes to present their views. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring): That, in the opinion of congress, a state of public war exists in Cuba, the parties to which are entitled to belligerent rights, and the United States should observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

Resolved: That congress declares the destruction of life and property caused by the war now waging in the island, and believing that the only permanent solution of the Cuban question is the interest of Spain, the people of Cuba and other nations, would be in the establishment of a government by the people of Cuba, it is the sense of congress that the government of the United States should use its good offices and friendly influences to that end.

Resolved: That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European government and their colonies on this continent, but from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that congress is of opinion that the government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of Americans, by intervention if necessary.

The senate declined to concur in these resolutions having adopted different ones. A conference committee was appointed.

The conferees of the senate on the Cuban resolution, after a conference of forty minutes, agreed upon the house substitute.

Sharp Tit in the Senate.

The question from Cuban independence was unexpectedly brought before the senate, when Mr. Allen of Nebraska, presented a resolution directing the president to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of Cuba.

An objection of Mr. Hale, of Maine, to the request of Mr. Allen for unanimous consent to make a speech on the resolution, diverted matters to an exchange of personalities inconsistent with senatorial courtesy. The Nebraska senator warmly announced that if Mr. Hale objected the latter could not take warning that he would not receive unanimous consent on any measure as long as he (Allen) was in the senate.

This brought from Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, a declaration that he would give unanimous consent to no senator who prefaced his request with a threat against senators in general. Mr. Allen retorted that his remarks were applicable to Mr. Hale and not to senators in general, and that as to Mr. Hale he had no apologies to offer. Mr. Hale said he would have no vendetta with Mr. Allen, and thought each could be in better business than watching to stay the other off. Mr. Chandler announced that senators were in the habit of doing business as a body of gentlemen, observing each other's own parlor, and Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, added his protest against personalities, and Mr. Allen closed the incident by stating that he would postpone his speech, adding sarcastically that he would do this if Mr. Hale gave his consent to such a course.

Spain Likes It Not.

There were renewed demonstrations in Madrid against the United States government. The students of the university seem to have been the leaders. In spite of the special prohibition directed against them by the government, the students and other inhabitants assembled before the Madrid University and there publicly burned an American flag. The police dispersed the meeting after making several arrests. As a result, the cabinet council decided to temporarily close the university. It was also decided to create a special budget for naval armaments.

Hoisted the Cuban Flag.

Col. D. S. Harriman, a well-known insurance man, of Kansas City, swung to the breeze the first Cuban flag that ever floated in Kansas City and probably in the United States. It is suspended from a rope stretched across Ninth street, and hangs by the side of the American flag of the United States.

NEWS ALL OVER.

Riots in Italy.

The excitement throughout Italy, caused by the defeat of General Garibaldi at Adowa by the Abyssinians, with the loss of from 5,000 to 10,000 men killed and wounded, according to generally credited reports shows little sign of abatement. The disturbances caused by the adverse news have been greatly increased by the calling out of the army reserves of the class of 1872, which will put 80,000 additional men into active service. The great majority of these reserves are married men whose families will be deprived of their chief or only support for an indefinite period.

At Milan and other places serious rioting broke out when the reserves were called out. The people prevented the school children from celebrating the day with appropriate exercises. Nothing, I think, marks more plainly the lack of true education and sentiment than a naked and barren school ground.

If Arbor Day were given over entirely to cleaning up the school grounds, repairing the fences, setting out trees and flowers, and sowing grass, the day would become a green spot for life in the memory of the children. If the parents and friends of the children would come to the school house with well-filled lunch baskets and take a holiday with the children it would make the day even more profitable, enjoyable and refining.

I believe in cultivating good wholesome sentiment as we go along, and a well spent Arbor Day celebration will help to do this.

I desire to call the attention of the school directors of Missouri to the fact that the celebration of Arbor Day is commonly overlooked. It is a well shaded and grassy school ground is more than a matter of sentiment. It is a question of hygiene, a question of the health of the children. For sanitary purposes, at least one-half of every school house yard should be covered with grass and shade trees.

As a purely business proposition I wish to recommend to every board of directors in the state that a sum of money be set apart this spring and every spring for the purpose of properly protecting their school houses by planting by setting out trees and sowing grass.

The school grounds in many parts of Missouri can be soiled without spending a cent of money by simply gathering the refuse of the year in a number of baskets full of seed and litter and scattering the same over the school ground in the early spring. Usually the seed will be formed in two or three seasons. Good trees, however, usually cost money. But they are worth money.

I really think the board of directors in every school district ought to oversee and control the whole matter of the sanitation and ornamentation of the school premises. Most respectfully—John R. Kirk, State Supt. Public Schools.

Passed Over the Veto.

The first presidential veto of this session of congress was overridden by the house by a vote of 198 to 35; 122 more than the requisite constitutional two-thirds. All the republicans and 36 democrats voted for the bill, while the votes to sustain the president were all cast by democrats. The bill authorizes the governor and local officers of Arizona to lease the educational lands of the territory for school purposes.

The president's objection to the bill was that it did not give the secretary of the interior power to disapprove the leases, and did not throw proper safeguards about the timber on the lands. The statement was made on the floor that the bill was identical with a similar bill passed by the last congress relating to Oklahoma Territory at the request of the secretary of the interior and that the present bill had received the written approval of both Secretary Smith and the commissioner of the general land office. The statement was also made that the lands proposed to be leased were now in the possession of cattlemen and others, rent free.

SOME MISSOURI DEATHS.

S. E. Johnson, a well-to-do farmer of Saline county, died of paralysis, aged 40 years. E. B. Davis, of Gasconade, fell from a railroad bridge, producing injuries which caused his death. While returning home he was on the Gasconade bridge and a passenger train approached them. To escape the train he fell to his death.

Dr. M. A. Dunlap, one of the pioneer physicians of Cole county, died suddenly, at Centertown, of heart disease. He had been a leading democrat for many years, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, both as a citizen and physician.

GENERAL ITEMS.

William J. Campbell, republican national committeeman from Illinois, is dead.

Nicaraguan rebels attacked the government troops at Nagarote, but were repulsed.

The New England floods caused a property loss of \$2,000,000. Six lives were lost.

Brazil has proposed to France that the dispute over the Amapa territory be arbitrated.

The congregation of Oxford University refused to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon women.

The French chamber of deputies adopted the project for a new cable to the United States and the Antilles.

The female government clerks have erected a statue to General Spinner, who first gave woman a government job.

General Harrison announces that he and Mrs. Dimmick will be married April 6, in St. Thomas' Church, New York.

ARBOR DAY.

State Superintendent of Schools John B. Kirk has issued the following statement concerning Arbor Day:

Arbor Day in Missouri this year is April 10. This is determined by section 8,010 of our statutes, which is as follows: "The first Friday after the first Tuesday in April of each year is hereby set apart as Arbor Day for this state, and all teachers, pupils and patrons are requested to observe the same in their respective school districts by encouraging the planting of trees, shrubbery and flowers upon and around the school house grounds of their districts that such grounds may be rendered pleasant and attractive—a part of the day to be devoted to literary exercises having special reference to the work in hand, as the teacher or committee in charge may direct, and the afternoon to be devoted to the improvement and ornamentation of the school grounds."

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

CATTLE.

All butcher steers were 10 cents higher and average 25 cents higher than a week ago. The cows and heifers sold firm and strong the good end being ten to fifteen cents higher than a week ago. Steers and cow feeders show a slight decline, but are still strong, although selling a few cents up.

Good wool calves sold largely at \$6.00 and kept at a high range.

HOGS.

The bulk of all the hogs sold at \$3.00 to \$3.05. The top was \$4.10 for light and medium weights and \$4.05 for heavies. The pigs, lights and common hogs sold at \$2.00 to \$2.50 with the better class of pigs at \$3.75 to \$4.00.

SHEEP.

Only a few native and south-west grades were on sale, the offerings being all westerns. The demand for good quality fat lambs and mutton grades of native sheep is good, and but few are coming in at present. The market was strong and active for all medium to best grades and about steady on others.

HORSES.

Heavy draft, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$10.00. Heavy draft, average sales, \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Drivers, common to extra, \$5.00 to \$12.50. Drivers, average sales, \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Saddlers, common to extra, \$5.00 to \$12.50. Saddlers, average sales, \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Chunks, common to good, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Chunks, average sales, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Southern horses, common to good, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Southern horses, average sales, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Matched teams, common to extra, \$7.00 to \$25.00. Matched teams, average sales, \$10.00 to \$15.00.

Plug horses, \$7.50 to \$20.00.

MULES.

14 hands, fair to extra, \$27.50 to \$12.50. 14 1/2 hands, full range, \$32.50 to \$50.00. 15 hands, full range, \$45.00 to \$65.00. 15 1/2 hands, full range, \$60.00 to \$85.00. 16 to 16 1/2 hands, full range, \$75.00 to \$120.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle, \$4.35; hogs, \$4.00.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Market strong. Top for native steers \$4.60 and Texas \$4.10. Hog receipts 17,000 head. Market 5 cents higher than yesterday's close. Top for light hogs \$1.20, bulk \$1.00 to \$1.10. Sheep receipts 16,000 head. Market strong. Top for Western sheep \$3.65, and top for lambs \$4.65.